

## Hala-ka'a

the second day she emerged as a pool near the sea, and on the third day a spring burst forth. She washed herself and returned to the oven, ordering the people to open it. They found abundant food (Westervelt, n.d.: 157-161). See Pōhaku-nui, Pu'u-honu. *Lit.*, peaceful.

**Hala-ka'a.** Land division, Lahaina qd., Maui. Probably *lit.*, rolling pandanus.

## H

**Halāli'i.** Cinder cone, Hale-a-ka-lā Crater, East Maui. Land section and lake, south central Ni'ihau, named for its owner and famous for sugarcane growing in the sand with only leaves protruding. (See PE, *kō*; UL 101.) Halāli'i is the name of an O'ahu trickster demigod (HM 430).

**Hala-pē.** Area and trail, Puna qd., Puna district near the Ka'ū boundary, Hawai'i. *Lit.*, crushed missing. (Gourds growing here were completely buried by shifting winds; people not knowing of them would "miss" them, hence the saying *I Hala-pē aku nei paha*, maybe at Hala-pē, said when things were not found. Also said of drunks, with *pē* in this case meaning 'soaked'.)

**Hala-pepe.** Drive, 'Āina-Haina, Honolulu, named for a native tree.

**Hālau-a-lolo.** *Heiau*, Kai-lua, Mō-kapu qd., O'ahu. *Lit.*, house of brains.

**Hala-ula.** Land section and village, Kohala qd., Hawai'i. Areas, Hanalei and Ka-wai-hau districts, Kaua'i. *Lit.*, red pandanus.

**Hālau-lani.** Land division near the Pineapple Research Institute, Wai-pi'o, Wai-pahu qd., O'ahu; 'Ahu-ena *heiau* was formerly here (Sterling and Summers 1:94-95). *Lit.*, high-born chief's large house.

**Hālawā.** Land section, village, gulch, and mill, Kohala qd., North Kohala, Hawai'i (Ii 13). Land section, peak, village, beach park, bay, point, stream, cape, and quadrangle, east Moloka'i. (For 12 wind names here, see For. 5:102-103.) Land section, district park, elementary school, town, and stream, Wai-pahu qd., O'ahu (Ii 70). *Lit.*, curve.

**Hālawā Iki.** Gulch, Hālawā qd., north Moloka'i. *Lit.*, small Hālawā.

**Hale.** Beach park, Kala-pana qd., Puna district, Hawai'i, named in 1951 for Isaac Hale of Puna, Hawai'i, killed in action in Korea. *Lit.*, house.

**Hale-a'ama.** *Heiau* at Kaha-lu'u, North Kona, Hawai'i. *Lit.*, loosening house.

**Hale-aha.** Land division and gulch, Kamuela qd., Hawai'i. Land section, Kahana qd., O'ahu (see also For. Sel. 222). *Lit.*, meeting house.

**Hale-a-ka-lā.** National park (established in 1961), volcano, crater, peak, ranch, and visitor center, East Maui; homesteads, Kahului qd., Maui. *Lit.*, house [used] by the sun (the demigod Māui was believed to have lassoed the sun here in order to lengthen the day, and permit his mother, Hina, to dry her tapa). Name of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Bishop at the site of the Bishop Trust Building at Bishop and King streets; classroom building (built in 1931) at Ka-mehameha Schools, Honolulu.

**Hale-au'au.** Gulch, Wai-a-lua, O'ahu. (For. Sel. 278; Ii 97; PH 100.) See Ka-lena. *Lit.*, bathhouse.

# PLACE NAMES OF HAWAII

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Revised & expanded edition

...wawa. ...  
...88.) *Lit.*, pr  
...uss. Street, Pau  
...o'oko'olau. Hill (also called ...riculturist with the U  
...nd section, Puna; crater, Ki-lā... experiment station located  
...ens spp.) used by Hawaiia... Stevenson School near Papa  
...ward districts, Kaua'i, F... as settled (TM). Complex of  
...erve. Nā-hiku qd.; ga... Honolulu, formerly the Pineapple Res  
...nge, O'ahu. (See A... using University offices.  
...Valley, ea...  
...a. Gulch, Ka-malō qd., south Moloka'i  
...kū'aha. Peak, Wai-mea district, Kaua'i. *Lit.*, sta  
...Kuahiku-ka-lapa-o-Anahulu. Highest point of I  
...qd., Hawai'i. *Lit.*, sevenfold ridges of Anahulu.  
...ahine. Drive, Mānoa, Honolulu, named for a Mānoa  
...y a "sister." (TM.) *Lit.*, sister of a male.  
...hiwi. Way, Ka-lihi Uka, Honolulu. *Lit.*, hill, mo  
...Kua-kini. ...  
...onu. Point, Kīpū-kai, Kaua'i. *Lit.*, turtle bac  
...ua. Coastal land area, north Lā-na'i. Isle  
...standing heap.  
...-lua. Gulch, south Lā-na'i  
...ahi-unu. Ancient surfing  
...1959a:30.) *Lit.*, stand  
...ka-iwa. See Lae-o-l  
...ka-moku. Islet (1  
...Hawai'i. *Lit.*, central  
...nia. Street, Ka-meham  
...Schools classroom bui  
...f Bernice Pau-ahi Bis  
...e was the daughter of Ka  
...I (RC 286). She died in  
...Stream, Ka-wai-hau dis  
...P... a, O'ahu. *Lit.*  
...W  
...ores  
...mountain  
...o'olau  
...[wi  
...o'o

## PREFACE

In this book the authors endeavor to provide the people of the State of Hawai'i with a glossary of important place names in the State, including names of valleys, streams, mountains, land sections, surfing areas, towns, villages, and Honolulu streets and buildings.

The first edition of *Place Names of Hawaii* contained only 1,125 entries. The coverage is expanded in the present edition to include about 4,000 entries, including names in English. Individual entries have been lengthened, especially for important places or those rich in legendary or historical associations, for example, 'Io-lani, Ka-huku, Ka-lihi, Ka-wai-a-Ha'o, Moana-lua, and La Pérouse. As in the earlier volume, meanings of the Hawaiian names are given when possible, as well as background information and, in some instances, references that may be consulted for verification and further information.

Approximately 800 more names are included in this volume than appear in the *Atlas of Hawaii* (see References). The difference is due to the inclusion here of names of surfing areas, streets, and buildings, and of rocks and spots for which legends exist.

The names in the Glossary are arranged in alphabetical order and, except for well-known towns, are located by quadrangles on Hawai'i, Maui, Moloka'i, and O'ahu, and by districts on Kaua'i. The quadrangles and districts are shown on maps 2, 3, 4, and 5. Honolulu streets are located by sections of the city (map 6).

Following the Glossary is an Appendix containing an analysis of the place names.

A major endeavor of the compilers has been to record the pronunciation of the place names as spoken by elderly Hawaiians who are fluent in the language. For this purpose the traditional orthography has serious limitations. For example, 'Alae (as in Wai-'alae) and 'Ala-'ē (a place on the Kona coast of Hawai'i) are both commonly written Alae, but one is the word for a mud-



## Preface

hen and the other, for a sweet smell. It is easy, however, to indicate the approximate pronunciation used by knowledgeable Hawaiians if three modifications are made in the traditional spelling: a reversed apostrophe for the glottal stop, a macron over vowels that are long and stressed regardless of position in the word, and hyphens or spaces (as in Ka-lihi Uka) separating individual words that make up many of the names.

How many place names are there or were there in the Hawaiian Islands? Even a rough estimate is impossible: a hundred thousand? a million? Hawaiians named taro patches, rocks and trees that represented deities and ancestors, sites of houses and *heiau* (places of worship), canoe landings, fishing stations in the sea, resting places in the forests, and the tiniest spots where miraculous or interesting events are believed to have taken place. And an important element—one virtually unknown in Euro-American culture—that added zest to the use of place names and encouraged their proliferation is the pleasure they provided the poet and the jokester, as discussed in section 8 of the Appendix.

Place names are far from static, and their numbers increase more rapidly than most parts of an individual's total lexicon. Names are constantly being given to new houses and buildings, land holdings, airstrips, streets, and towns, and old names are replaced by new ones. The change from rural to urban living in Hawai'i, the rapid increase in population by birth and immigration, the development of new towns and the expansion of old ones, with attendant obliteration of natural landmarks, and the gradual disappearance of the Hawaiian language, have brought many additions and changes in the names of places, as well as changes in other aspects of island life.

It is all the more essential, then, to record the names and the lore associated with them now, while Hawaiians, such as the senior compiler, are here to lend us their knowledge. And, whatever the fate of the Hawaiian language, the place names will endure, in some shape or form, as a part of the English language.

Faced with an ever-increasing body of names, compilers of gazetteers are forced to choose the names to be included. They may decide to list all the names on certain maps, or only those of towns of a certain size, or of land areas of a specified magnitude, or those names deriving from a given language, or those